

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

AERATED WATERS.
Our Plant comprises the latest improvements, and is one of the most complete and efficient ever shipped from England.
The Purity of the water is certified by analysis. The construction of the machinery and system of manufacture in the force ensures cleanliness and absence of all contamination in the finished waters.
The quality of the Soda Water is equal to that of the best English makers.
The Flavour of the syrups waters is equal to any produced in England or abroad.

DAKIN'S AERATED Sarsaparilla.
Our make of this popular beverage is not merely a flavoured water, but is prepared with an extract of Sarsaparilla root manufactured in our own laboratory.
Price, 50 cents per dozen.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 14th June, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.) HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.
The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	10	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, Superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50
SHERRIES.		
A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule	10	1.00
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.52
	Per Case.	Per Doz.
	Quarts.	Doz.
	Quarts.	Doz.

CLARETS.	
A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50
C. St. Julien	7.50
D. La Rose	11.00
	Per Case.

BRANDY.	
A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	\$12.00
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14.00
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18.00
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	24.00
	Per Case.

SCOTCH WHISKY.	
A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8.00
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8.00
C. Watson's Abouln-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8.00
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12.00
	Per Case.

IRISH WHISKY.	
A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8.00
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12.00
	Per Case.

Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.	10.00
	Per Case.

GIN.	
A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25
	Per Case.

RUM.	
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12.00
Good Lecward Island	\$1.50 per Gallon.
	Per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.	
Benedictine	Maraschino
Curacao	Herring's Cherry Cordial
Chartreuse	Dr. Slegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

What the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper by 10 o'clock on the day before the day of insertion, so as to enable the Editor to select the best material for publication, and to be able to close the columns of the paper at 10 o'clock on the day of insertion.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms on demand on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER BILL.

LONDON, June 25th.

The House of Representatives has rejected all the Senate's amendments, and the Bill has been returned with a request for a Conference Committee to be appointed.

(From Manila papers.)

THE PHILIPPINES.

MADRID, June 20th.

A powerful company, formed to exploit the electric lighting of Manila, have applied to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for permission to do so.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *ten ex Parthia* was delivered in New York on the 25th inst.

TO-DAY is Coronation Day. The war-vessels of which our readers are part-owners, duly banged away at noon to notify the anniversary. Business did not stop two cents, though.

THE two sampan-men in whose boat a large quantity of opium was discovered on the night of the 21st inst. were before Mr. Robinson this morning, and fined \$50, for having exhibited no light on their boat on that night.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Nestor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning, and is due on the 3rd prox. The *Dionis* left at 9 a.m. to-day, and is due on the 4th prox.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Peking*, from London and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 26th inst., and may be expected on or about the 2nd prox.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel fish will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant K to convey men ashore at 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

WE learn from Canton that, owing to arrangements concluded by Sir Robert Hart, the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs will take over the collection of all duties on the importation of cotton-yarn and kerosene. It is further reported that a very considerable reduction in the tariff will be made.

WE learn on good authority that the whole of the treasure, amounting to \$37,000, which went down with the steamship *Yangtze* off Haehsin Island on the 14th inst., has been saved, and that there are good prospects of the 114 chests of opium and most of the general cargo being recovered within the next few days.

CAPT. J. Metcalfe, so well-known for many years in Hongkong as commander of the White Star liner *Oceanic*, arrived at San Francisco from England on May 28th. He has taken over the duties of Lloyd's Surveyor at San Francisco, with his headquarters at the Canton Insurance Office, for which Company he is also surveyor.

THE *Japan Herald* of June 19th says:—"The German steamer *Ashington*, in leaving the Yokohama Anchorage this morning, got ashore on the Spit. The tide at the time being very low she remained there until 1.30 p.m., when she got off and proceeded on her voyage. Had the Captain taken the trouble to consult a chart, he would not have tried to cross the spit halfway between buoy and the shore, especially as the buoy is only moored in 4 fathoms."

THE O. & O. Co.'s steamship *Belgit*, which a rived yesterday evening from San Francisco with the American mails, brought the following shipments of treasure to this port:

Chinese, Mexican Dollars	\$5,035.00
Chinese, Gold Coins	16,135.00
Chinese, Gold Dust	600.00
Wells, Fargo & Co. Gold Coins	4,000.00
'Anglo-California Bank, Mexican Dollars	\$1,000.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Mexican Dollars	\$1,000.00
Total	\$28,670.00

MR. J. HELMUS FERGUSON, Minister to China for the Netherlands, has just returned to his duties via the United States after a short leave of absence in Europe. Whilst in New York Mr. Ferguson was, of course, a mark for the irrepressible interviewer. Amongst other things he told the reporter something about the "all-ways prospect in the Celestial Empire."

A plan of a great railway system for China, said Mr. Ferguson, is now before the Emperor, and a favorable decision is hoped for. The central idea of the proposed scheme is the connection of Peking with the capitals of the provinces."

THE *San Francisco Chronicle*:—"The German Consul Stuebel, who made so much trouble at Apla by his autocratic methods, has been appointed the head of the Consular office in Shanghai. If he keeps up his old record as a mischief-maker he will probably set Germany and Russia by the ears. There is a fine chance for raising a row in Korea, where all relations are strained and Russia is suspected of designs on the country. If Herr Stuebel has not reformed we may expect to hear from him before long. He promises to play in the German Consular service the same lively part that Sir John Pope Hennessy has played in the British colonial service."

THE man who looks after the Opium Farmer's stock was among the penitents over whom Mr. Robinson ran the rule, at the Police Court, this morning. For a long time the manager, Mr. Koh, had suspected him of pilfering from the stock, but the method pursued by the manager rendered it difficult to fix his guilt upon him. He had charge of from \$100,000 to \$150,000 worth of opium, and by taking infinitesimal quantities from each pot he was able, undetected, to abstract a considerable quantity daily. Last evening, however, he was seen to do so by Mr. Koh, and arrested with some \$20 worth in his possession. He admitted his guilt, and is now on remand.

THE *Tokyo Shimpo* states that it is the intention of Mr. Arai Sei, a gentleman who has interested himself greatly in the trade between Japan and China, to open an exhibition in Tokyo of goods fitted for that trade, and also to hold meetings for the discussion of means for developing the trade. He believes that no better time for this could be selected than the present, when many commercial people have been drawn to the Japanese capital in connection with the Exhibition. He will be assisted by various Japanese and Chinese, who are versed in trade conditions, and will explain the articles of export and import that are to be shown, as well as furnish information that may be of value in remedying the present depressed condition of commerce. Under certain conditions any one was invited to send samples to Mr. Arai's exhibition up to the 25th inst. Mr. Arai intends to open a Commercial School at Shanghai, and by the 22nd inst. hoped to finish the examination of some 500 candidates for admission, natives of the western provinces, who were going to Tokyo for that purpose. Only 300 can be admitted to the school, and the successful candidates will depart for Shanghai in August.

THE "At Home" held by the Stanley crowd at the City Hall last evening was attended by the largest and most appreciative audience we have seen for a long while. All the world and his wife were there to beam and be beamed on, as were also a couple from another sphere who occupied that place around which all those who are beautiful and bright hover on a show night—to wit His Excellency's box. We inquired and were told in bated breath that they were the Dowager Duchess of Tealeaf and the Countess of Ruedegard, out for the evening, *incognito*. An A. D. C. watched from a distance, but there was no occasion for his vigil. The management showed good judgment in deciding to give a "Variety" to the Company is seen to advantage. In fact we believe it was with this object that the best talent in the crowd was recruited. Last night each one performed in his or her own special line, with the result that the success of the whole was far beyond anything achieved by the Company yet. As we are more inclined to be gallant than critical we'll take the girls first. The ballads of Miss Ada Maitland and Miss Amy Childs were an agreeable surprise, the former especially singing with much taste and feeling, while the solo-singing of that really clever little lady, Miss A. Stanley, were rendered with most bewitching way. The appearance of this fair artist at any time causes quite a flutter in the bosoms of many sighing swains, but last night the havoc she wrought was awful to behold. Miss F. Stanley also sang a rather taking ditty, and for it received a well merited round of applause, and last, but not least, comes Miss Florrie Stephenson, the cleverest dancer in the crowd. Miss Florrie is a bright little lady and bids fair to become a star of the first magnitude in the dancing line. The singer business of Mr. Tommy Empson was really good, although some of his jokes and gags were the same chestnuts that tickled the ribs of the patriarchs of old, but his singing and facial contortions were those of a first-class artist—in the bigger line of course. Mr. Frank Fletcher's "musical specialties" were a feature of the evening and stamped him as a man who could knock music out of prison bars. He is decidedly a musician, although in his voice and acting there is so much room for improvement that we fear the span of life allotted to mortals is all too short to allow him effect much change in either. Mr. Clarence Lyndon had a chance to shine last night and he made the most of it; his clever and graceful dancing simply brought the house down. Messrs. Packard, Liddard, Boyd, and the veteran Mr. Stanley each contributed to the success of the show. We hope the reception they met with last night will induce the management to shove open the overboard and give a repetition or two of last night's show. "Tambour Major" to-night, and we wish in a sympathetic way to think how many "flutters" will be there to beat time to the drummer's tattoo.

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one who seeks an explanation on any point he does not understand. You observe that the Working Account shows a credit balance of only \$7,218.41, after paying an *ad interim* dividend of \$3 per share, which is unsatisfactory when the gross receipts of \$203,000 is taken into consideration; but I trust the future may show the possibility of doing better. The heavy rental of the West Point Godowns, amounting to about \$40,000 per annum, will not again be incurred in its entirety after the 30th inst. and I hope that by economies in various ways it may be possible to earn more satisfactory dividends ere long. As you will observe, the balance of working account transferred to profit and loss account brings the credit balance of that account up to \$421,344.33, which large sum is made up of the profits on the sale of the P. & O. West Point property and of two pieces of reclaimed land and an estimated value of a certain residue of frontage land reserved by the Company. There may be a difference of opinion as to whether the dividend of \$2 per share, which it is now proposed to pay, should properly be paid, seeing that the Company has not actually earned it in its legitimate business, but as the balance is one without liabilities I dare say you will accept the Directors' recommendation. The accounts to 31st May, you will be glad to know, give good promise for the current year, and the absence of claims for damage by rain which was so serious last year, amounts this season to little or nothing. It does not occur to me that I can add anything to what I have said, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions as far as lies in my power.

Mr. Taylor:—The directors recommend a dividend of \$40,000, which I am afraid cannot be declared in the first place, because the Company have not earned it, and in the second because we have no money with which to pay it. I object to your bringing forward \$352,000 to the Profit and Loss account; the only money you have earned is \$71,000 from the sale of the West Point property, and against that you have to set a loss of \$66,000, which has been realised on the West Point property, and which you have brought into the Reclamation account. You have then, according to my accounts, only \$9,175.24 to deal with, and if from that you take the directors' and auditors' fees there remains only \$2,575 for distribution. Since the accounts came into my hands I have gone very carefully into the figures, and I have found so many irregularities that I think it would have been safer not to pass the accounts in the form presented. I do not know whether anyone has taken the trouble to think out what the figures mean, but I wish to draw your attention to the figures of the past three years—1887-8, 1888-9, and 1889-90. First of all you have the wages account, for those years—\$45,000; \$74,000; and \$85,000 respectively; Crown rent, \$13,000, \$6,000, and \$9,000; office expenses, \$7,000, \$6,000, and \$7,000; launches and lighters, \$3,000, \$8,000, and \$10,000; claims, \$2,000, \$3,000, and \$12,000; and the profit and loss account, \$12,000, \$7,000, and \$3,000. I wish you to take particular note of these profits, because shareholders as a rule do not inquire how they have been arrived at—they are satisfied if the results are good, and are content to take the directors' statement. From the accounts it is easy to make out a statement of the Working account for this year—wages, \$85,000; Crown rent and taxes, \$9,000; office expenses, \$7,000; launches and lighters, \$8,000; fire insurance \$300; rent and taxes of the West Point property, \$41,000; directors' and auditors' fees, \$5,500; and interest, \$31,000, total, \$188,800. Against this we have to place \$203,000 for receipts, leaving a net profit of \$15,000, without making any provision for claims, as you say that this year they are of no material consequence. If you had your original capital the profits would of course have been larger, because you would not have been paying interest on borrowed money, which comes to about \$45,000. If your profit this year is only \$15,000 it would seem to me that the same explanation is required of the profits of the past three years, which were, in 1887 \$26,000; in 1888 \$93,000; and in 1889 \$46,000. The only way I can make it comprehensible is by assuming that you have been debiting sums to Property account which should really have gone to Working account. In 1887 you had borrowed \$232,000; in 1888 \$307,000, and in 1889 \$453,000, on which you paid interest to the amount of \$16,000, \$21,000, and \$32,000. Now where have these sums gone? They don't appear in this report. In the 1887 report you credit Working account with the interest of \$15,000, which you say was realised from the money lent on the West Point property, and you have to get rid of \$16,000 of interest, and I suppose you have done it by debiting Property account. The outside gains in 1889, which did not appear in former years, amount to \$6,000. In 1889 you tax the West Point property with \$3,000, which does not appear in 1887, although I suppose the conditions of lease in 1887 were not different to those in 1889. All those figures, taken together, show that the profits in 1887 were \$46,000, instead of \$76,000. In 1888 you have to account for \$21,000 interest, which does not appear in the working account, on the contrary you credit it with nearly \$34,000, that is, you take credit with all the interest you receive, and you take credit with the interest you pay. This would reduce the earnings of 1888 from \$93,000 to \$60,000. In 1889 you merely credit the account with \$10,000 interest, but I cannot see where it comes from, because the loans then amounted to \$450,000, and the interest would amount to \$32,000. Therefore I suppose it must have gone to Property account. These items, so far as they refer to 1887 and 1888, must be passed, because we have already approved those accounts, but so far as the accounts before us are concerned, I do not think there is any occasion to pass them. My contention is that you are dealing with profits that will accrue at some future period, and to be consistent you must not. Were I to go to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank meeting, and ask them to declare as a dividend their earnings for the next three years, they would report me. You are dealing with money that has yet to be earned. I do not think people in Hongkong expect very much from directors, because they know directors are only on the Board in order to give their business support to the Company, and I myself think it would be injudicious for the directors to interfere with the management. It is in that connection that I want to bring forward some references to the management—on, I should say, mis-management, of the Company's affairs from the first. If I were offered the management of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and I accepted it, and did this, would you not blame me for it? I do not blame Mr. Osborne for accepting the position, but as he has accepted the responsibilities he cannot get rid of the liabilities. If you are going to continue the business it is necessary for both directors and shareholders to put their shoulders to the wheel, and devise some measures of relief. My idea is that there should be a Committee of investigation appointed. There are three separate interests to be considered—the shipping interest, then the warehousing interest, and lastly the interests of the Chinese dealers who take their goods away. Without considering all these you cannot make the business a success. I think these matters might be better considered in Committees than by the board of directors, and my suggestion is that four gentlemen be nominated by the board.

Mr. Taylor:—I think not.

The Chairman:—I am quite sure, though, that it will be of interest to the shareholders to read Mr. Taylor's remarks.

Mr. Taylor:—I think you are wrong about that \$45,000, because it appears in your assets.

The Chairman:—It was written down from \$111,000 to that figure, otherwise the profit would have been larger.

Mr. Taylor:—Oh yes, I follow you now.

The Chairman:—then formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Goossman seconded.

Mr. Wickling, after complimenting Mr. Taylor on the way in which he had marshalled his figures, and referring to the fact that many of the shareholders had bought at \$200, said that he gave the directors every credit, but he thought they were too busy to give the necessary time to the Company's affairs. With regard to the present manager, he thought—as a shareholder who had a fair stake in the Company, and who had watched Mr. Osborne's work—that he should have the assistance of advice in order that more satisfactory results might be arrived at. He ought, of course, to retain his position, but he should be guided by those who had more experience than he could possibly have had at his age. He (Mr. Wickling) was in favor of a Committee of Inquiry being appointed, to see how the Company had been managed, and put it on a proper basis. He therefore seconded Mr. Taylor's proposal for the Committee. He thought there should be an independent examination of the books.

Mr. Taylor:—My amendment is—that the sum of \$91,752.24, be carried over as the balance to be put to the Profit and Loss, and no dividend declared.

Mr. McCulloch seconded.

The amendment was then put, when four voted for it, and nine against.

The Chairman then put the second motion—that a Committee of Investigation be appointed to examine into, and report on, the working of the Company's business, the directors to appoint two representatives, and the shareholders two.

Mr. Wickling:—I suppose the directors will not vote on this matter?

Mr. Goossman:—We are all shareholders.

Mr. Wickling:—I only mentioned it—I do not know if I was in order in doing so.

and by the shareholders to make a thorough investigation of the accounts.

The Chairman:—I am sure we have all listened with much interest to the remarks Mr. Taylor has made, for it is not very often that at these meetings of public Companies in Hongkong we find the accounts have been so thoroughly gone into and analysed. I do not feel that I am able to follow Mr. Taylor in all the details of the accounts, but I may say that on every point where he has any doubt the Secretary will most willingly afford every information. There are one or two points to which he has alluded which speaking off-hand, might be debated with him, for instance the amount of interest received from the mortgages of the West Point property. Then again, with reference to one other item, Mr. Taylor said something, I think, to the effect that we had not the money we proposed to divide by way of dividend. As a matter of fact it is a debatable question, and one on which many may not concur with the directors whether we should pay any dividend seeing that we have not the money in hand. But the properties referred to are mortgaged, and there cannot be the smallest doubt that the money can be realised on the day of redemption, which is not now remote. I may mention that since the accounts were compiled one of the mortgages has been proposed to pay off at once \$60,000, which the shareholders will observe, will immediately place us in funds for the purpose of paying the dividend. But, as I said, I do not follow Mr. Taylor in many of the points referred to, but will ask him if any other shareholder, to refer to the Secretary for details. With reference to what Mr. Taylor said about a Committee of Investigation, and not passing the accounts, of course it is my duty as Chairman to ask you if the accounts are to be passed or not, or if such Committee shall be appointed, or if the shareholders think any other action is necessary. But it must be presented to me in the form of a motion—then I will submit it with pleasure. I can only say, speaking for my co-directors and myself, that it is our desire to give the fullest information with regard to the working of the Company.

Mr. Taylor:—It was only on inquiry from the Secretary that I have been able to acquire these details, and am in a position to offer as an amendment to the report that the sum of \$9,175 be carried forward as a balance to profit and loss, and that no dividend be declared. I have made out my statement of account, which I should have liked you to have had printed and submitted to the shareholders, so that they might follow my figures. I have been asked how much actual money you have above the amount of \$21,344.44 carried forward, and I say you have \$5,014. That is the money you have to deal with, nothing else; you make up your account by the profit actually realised. The profit on the West Point property and amount set down for the Reclamation account to \$424,401, from which you take preliminary expenses, \$3,057, leaving a balance of \$421,344. Now I say you closed the West Point property account by taking over the wharf account of \$45,000 and have a loss of \$65,549 to deal with. This loss you put into the Reclamation account. The figures should stand thus—the Reclamation account is taken over at \$444,457, and

There had been no payment into the Bank by the prisoner since the 7th March of this year.

In cross-examination he stated that he said they were payments to the prisoner, because he was in charge of the department. He knew from his own personal experience that prisoner was in charge of the money order department, but he did not know positively how money was deposited in the bank. It might, or might not, have been done by the prisoner. He did not ascertain the amount \$349,892.50 by comparing his pass book with any document signed by the prisoner. When he said he did not sign certain documents with red writing thereon, he spoke generally, feeling positive that he never signed such receipts with red ink writing, was visible thereon. The Post Office Department had an account with the Treasury. It referred only to the sale of postage stamps. He thought there was only one account between the Post Office and the Treasury. He did not say that the account sales of stamps had anything to do with the money order department. There is an account in the Treasury referring to money orders and postal notes. All items referring to these two departments, the same general account at the Bank. Money orders and postal notes would be entered under the same heading.

In re-examination witness stated that there were two separate accounts: one of money orders and postal notes, the other for sales of postage stamps. That was what was looked up by the General Post Office Account. Nothing more than the \$349,892.50 was paid into the Bank by the prisoner between 3rd of July, 1884, and 17th of March, 1890.

Fung Kit Fan, a clerk in the Treasury, stated that he had in the exercise of his duty written part of the documents handed in as evidence in this case; and that after the words "on account of" some words had certainly been erased—"The words erased were probably "money orders" or "postal notes."

Mr. Travers in cross-examination said:—The prisoner had authority to receive money, and was familiar with the routine of the money order department. He used to have a tin despatch box near where he received it, was his practice to put money received into the box, of which he kept the key. It was brought to his office and locked up in the safe, at the end of the day, and he was keeper of the key of the safe. It was not customary to count the money contained in said box during his term of office; but he could not say whether Mr. Lister was in the habit of doing so or not. Every morning he sent the box to the prisoner. There were no standing orders or regulations concerning money so received. The prisoner was allowed to cash orders out of money which he had received. He did so daily. He was also authorized to sell postal notes received from outsiders. It was in 1879 that prisoner first entered on his duties as Superintendent of his money order accounts were balanced every month, and his postal notes account every three months. That was done to meet the requirements of the Audit office. He thought that it was no part of the routine that, after the balances were struck, they should be submitted to the Postmaster General. The custom was for the Auditor, who went round to audit the books and vouchers every month to see that all was right; and he considered it would be clearly his duty to see that the vouchers were correct, and corresponded with the entries in the books. He could not imagine how a document, such as many of those handed in this morning, could have been allowed to serve a double purpose, if properly examined by the Auditor. It was also the prisoner's duty to make a half-yearly balance which was intended should be a general exposition of business transactions and especially show the position of the money order department at the time. The General Post Office Department has really only one account with the Hongkong Bank. It is known as the local money order account. In the Bank it is known as the Postmaster General's account. It was not the case that all revenues of his department went into that account. The only moneys which went into that account, General's account were remittances from India, Australia or Bangkok. He did not know where some of the moneys which prisoner received from Australia and other places had to go. He could not speak positively without reference to the Bank book. The moneys which the prisoner should have remitted to London, and mentioned by him in the morning, should have been paid into the Hongkong Government account of the bank.

At this juncture witness became unwell, and had to be assisted into a chair. His Worship therefore adjourned the case until next Tuesday afternoon.

POLO.

MILITARY VS. CIVILIANS.

Notwithstanding warm weather and difficulties caused by a ground which leaves much to be desired, the votaries of Polo continue as enthusiastic as ever, and constant practice has very considerably improved the all-round play. A most interesting match was brought to an issue on Tuesday last, when civilians were pitted against a strong military contingent; the former, after a close and exciting game, sustaining defeat by one goal. The teams were—

Military.
Captain Gardner (captain), Mr. J. Armstrong (forward), Captain Robinson, Mr. W. C. Dickinson, Captain Robinson, Mr. F. H. May, Captain Robinson, Mr. T. H. Whitbread (back), Surge-Major Robinson (back).

Two quarters of fifteen minutes each were played.

The ball was set rolling at 6 p.m., Lieut. Stewart R.N., taking "back" for the soldiers, as Robinson had not put in an appearance. The sportsmen soon settled down to work, and it was evident that both sides meant business. For the first seven minutes the civilians kept their opponents hemmed in to their goal, Armstrong, after a good run, and a fine hit just missing the military "sticks." The redcoats now pulled themselves together and adopting more businesslike tactics, Gardner and Robinson carried the ball right down the ground, the latter securing first blood for his side by a good shot.

Robbins was in the pigskin for the second game, and it soon became evident that the civilians were of the ball close to his own goal and made a brilliant run, despite the hustling of his opponents, right up the ground, just missing goal by a few feet. Both goals were several times in serious jeopardy, but the civilians were unable to better their position. Goals were hit by May and by Robinson, but there was some doubt as to the validity of the same; however, victory rested with the soldiers, by two goals to one.

As regards individual play Armstrong's fine runs and knowledge of the game were very noticeable; Whitehead worked as hard as ever, and we must congratulate Crickbank on his debut, (as he believes it to be), at polo. For the military, Gardner and Robinson were distinctly "useful."

We trust that it will not be taken amiss if we make a few remarks on the play generally. The games showed the urgent necessity of playing

more matches; the "backs" of both sides were allowed to have a real rest of it, instead of being hustled by active and pertinacious "first forwards." Again the "backs" frequently kept too near to their goals, and when a "back" did go up, his place was not promptly taken by the member in the side. The early play of the soldiers showed clearly the uselessness of "bringing out" the ball unless the "forwards" are properly placed, and we should like to see more "passing on," and combined play than was the case on this occasion. We sincerely hope and believe that the next cold weather will see some good polo play here as the young uns all training on, and the old uns, we beg their pardon, are sticking to it in sportsmanlike fashion.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgie*, Capt. W. H. Walker, with the American mail of the 3rd inst., arrived in harbour last night. We take the subjoined telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges:—

NEW YORK, May 26th.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish an interesting article relative to the death of Frank L. James, a well-known African traveler and author, who was killed near the Gaboon river, in Africa, on April 21st, by a wounded elephant.

The first news of the accident reached this country on April 23rd in a cable dispatch to D. Willis James, his half-brother, who received it during wedding festivities at Northampton. The full details were not received until yesterday, when a dispatch was sent to Arthur James, who was in the country to attend his nephew's wedding, but had hurried back to England to receive his brother's body.

The dispatch says that Mr. James' body was pierced in front by the trunk of a wounded elephant. The injured man knew that he was dying, but the shock to his system prevented him from feeling any pain and almost dulled his senses.

He lived only forty minutes after receiving the fatal wound, and the last words upon his lips were for his youngest brother, William, to whom he was devotedly attached.

Only one member of his party was with him at the time of the accident, which happened about five miles from his yacht, at 3:40 p.m., and, by a strange fatality, on his birthday.

The body was placed on his yacht, which reached Southampton, on Saturday night.

The Danish steamship *Thingvald*, which left Copenhagen on the 6th inst., arrived at this point this morning, and Captain Lamb relates a most thrilling experience and a wonderful escape from a watery grave.

The steamer came in collision with an iceberg in the early hours of the morning of the 19th inst. Captain Lamb says that it began to get hazy on the 18th. During the night the temperature of the water was taken very frequently, as the vessel was in the region of icebergs, and being down from Labrador. Captain Lamb was in command of the ship. The water's temperature could not indicate the vicinity of any large body of ice.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, while in latitude 47 deg. 10 min., longitude 42 deg. 30 min., the lookout sighted an immense mass of ice, rising twenty-five feet out of the water, directly ahead. He shouted a warning, but not in time to stop the steamer. The engines were reversed, but the vessel ran with great force into the berg. Fortunately the ice sloped upward above the water, and it was the upper part of the vessel that suffered.

The iron bow plates were ripped off and considerable damage was done to the steamer. Slabs of ice came tumbling down on the deck. The steamer ran full tilt into the berg, though she received no damage below the waterline.

There were 500 stowage passengers and thirty first-class passengers on board. The shock threw many out of their beds and they rushed upon deck afraid that the vessel was sinking. Captain Lamb says that it was the most thrilling experience in all his seafaring life. The steamer is now leaking. The passengers are all well and uninjured.

PARIS, May 26th.

At 11 o'clock this morning the steamer *La Gasconne* landed her passengers at Havre. The trip from New York had been a slow one, but there were serious reasons for the delay. In fact, it was almost a miracle that the steamer ever reached Havre at all. Almost a miracle that she is not lying now at the bottom of the sea off the Scilly Islands. This is how it happened: On Sunday morning the *Gasconne* was steaming ahead at half speed, enveloped in a dense fog. The hour was 9:30 o'clock. A few minutes before a sounding had been made and fifty fathoms of water had been registered. The lead bearings had been taken at Friday noon, but since then Captain Sakellari had been unable to establish reckoning on account of the impenetrable fog. The captain knew, however, that in the natural course the steamer must pass close to the Scilly Islands, and as an extra caution he had the vessel headed two points away from the point of possible danger.

Such was the situation when eight bells sounded the *Gasconne* was moving slowly in a calm sea with four men in the bows, one man in the cross-steps, Captain Sakellari and the third officer on the bridge. Most of the passengers were still below, when the bank of dense fog suddenly lifted as a curtain rises from a stage, and revealed dead ahead, so close that one could have tossed a biscuit on to a black, ugly rock a few feet above the water showing a surface as large, perhaps, as a billiard table.

The four men at the bow saw the danger first, and waved their arms frantically with a backward motion. Like a flash he sprang past the undersized officer, seized the wooden handle of the electric dial, and four times in rapid succession described a half-circle with the lever that told the engineer to reverse the engines as he veered his ship.

Then, with another bound the captain reversed the wheel and with all his might threw the helm hard a port. He had done all that human might could do. With tight-shut lips and whitened cheeks, he clutched the spoke and waited. The great ship trembled end to end as the engines were reversed. Almost at the same moment a slight shock was felt on the port side just about the line of the bridge.

Then the retrograde movement began. The *Gasconne* slid gently on the rock and backed away into safety. Then the same impenetrable fog settled down again and the rocks vanished. That was where the miracle came in, for had the fog lifted a few minutes later, or had it not lifted at all, nothing could have saved the ship from destruction.

An investigation proved that the vessel's iron side had been torn open by the shock, and that the sea was pouring through the opening, which lay below the waterline. The cargo was promptly shifted so as to raise the wounded part as far out of the water as possible. Tipping to one side in this way the *Gasconne* came into the harbor at 3:20 p.m. possible after the accident.

A *Herald* correspondent, who chanced to be among the passengers, interviewed Captain Sakellari: "What was the rock we struck, sir?" "It was a small member of the Scilly Islands. It was a narrow escape."

"But how do you account for having been so far to the north?" "It is certainly very strange," answered the captain, "especially as I had headed the vessel out to sea for extra safety. I can only account for the extraordinary deviation by assuming that we were borne to the north by some unknown currents. I have made over two hundred voyages, however, but have never heard of such currents. The extent of the vessel's deviation from the normal course is shown by the fact that the rock we struck, which is known as Bishop's Island, lies at the opposite side of the group to that on which the *Gasconne* should have passed. On that same rock the *Schiller* sank some years ago, when some hundreds of lives were lost."

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26th.

More rich petroleum discoveries have been made in Tabasco.

President Diaz has expressed himself in favor of the American railroad. He says anything connecting Mexico with the outer world will be beneficial.

The Secretary of Finance states that he is not going to propose a new tariff reducing the import duties on many articles.

CANEA (Crete), May 26th.

The Christians yesterday adopted a resolution appealing to the foreign consuls for protection against the continued outrages by the Turks. They threaten to close their shops and bring about a general suspension of business unless there is a change for the better in the attitude of the Turks toward them.

LONDON, May 26th.

The *Chronicle* declares that the Government has asked to Germany the African State of Unyoro, which, by reason of the frontier concluded by Sir Samuel Baker, really belongs to Turkey.

ONERAMBERGAU, May 26th.

The number of those who wished to attend the first performance of the "Passion Play" was so great that many had to be turned away. The play was a great success.

BERLIN, May 26th.

Severe storms followed by floods are reported in various parts of Germany. Much damage has been done and over a score of lives lost.

The Emperor's foot is swollen, as a result of his leap from a carriage, and he is unable to wear a boot on his leg. He has been ordered to keep in his room for ten days.

AUCKLAND, May 26th.

Advices from Samoa are that the British, German and American Consuls have established a new Government and opened a Custom-house.

DUBLIN, May 26th.

When Thomas Pettit, the American champion, met Charles Saunders, the English premier player, for the tennis championship of the world in the first round of the play this afternoon Sir Cecil Guinness' beautiful marble court was thronged with a distinguished gathering. The play started at 11 o'clock, the referee being that crack amateur, the Hon. Alfred Lytton, and the marker the well-known James Fennell. Saunders won three out of the four sets played.

The first game went to Pettit by 6 to 2. Neither champion nor challenger was in his best form at the outset, but Saunders struck him with accuracy. The second set was a close contest of the four. Saunders had registered 5 to 1, but was only by 6 to 4. The third set fell to Saunders, 6 to 2, the last point being made by Saunders, successfully stopping three powerful forehands delivered in succession.

The fourth and last fell to Saunders 6 to 1. Pettit putting many balls out of the court. In the last three sets the challenger made constant improvement. He cut with great accuracy and judgment, and was able to maintain his beautiful floor play throughout, and his wonderful defence made Pettit's life forcing of little use. On the other hand, the champion's famous service came off with less success than of old. His service often showed fault, touching the floor before the end of the wall and thus enabling Saunders to cut the ball down severely in the forehead corner.

It was thought that the court, being strange to both, would be in Pettit's favor, but this was not found to be the case. The walls and floor, being of black marble and slippery and fast, it afforded the American player little opportunity for showing his power of return, which is sometimes called the strongest characteristic of Pettit's game. There were few device games, and the rest were very short and were generally won by the player who had the first chance to strike with severity. The court is low-studded, and many balls were for this reason put out which in other courts would have been all right. This interfered with both players, but perhaps more with Pettit, who played a higher game than his opponent. He put three times the number of balls out of the court.

Good as tennis was to-day, better may be expected on Wednesday, when both contestants will have learned how to use the court and have a better attack and defence. The match is the best of thirteen sets, and will probably not be concluded till Friday.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 27th.

Financial affairs are agitated in apprehension of what may be done with the Silver bill in the United States Senate.

The Mexican press simultaneously takes up the discussion of the filibustering scheme against Lower California. Conservative journals are making the affair an excuse for attacks against Americans.

POTSDAM, May 27th.

By the accidental upsetting of a boat, six army officers and a number of ladies were drowned. Seven persons were drowned in a similar accident at Danzig.

SYDNEY, May 27th.

Kemp writes that if O'Connor does not adhere to the £500 match he will row him for the championship without stakes.

VIRGINIA, May 27th.

The wife of the Shah has her sight fully restored, and will at her home at the end of this week.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27th.

The village of Repanque, Armenia, has been destroyed by an earthquake. Mineral springs spout d from the crevices made in the earth, and the adjacent fields were flooded. The earthquake was preceded by rumblings, which caused the inhabitants to flee. No lives were lost.

QUEBEC, May 27th.

The *Circassian*, which arrived at this port from Liverpool, encountered very rough weather. On Tuesday last the sea was unusually rough and four cabin passengers, D. Valpy of Gaspe, Quebec; J. Greig of Ottawa, Ont.; Lieutenant Warder of the Royal Navy, and O. Frechette, the Spanish Consul at Quebec, were standing on the head of the stairs leading down to the saloon, gazing out at the rough sea, when a tremendous wave struck the ship, washing the deck and shattering the house of the gateway where the four gentlemen were standing, bursting in the house and knocking them down stairs to the floor of the saloon.

All were unconscious when picked up. The ship's doctor hastened to the scene, and found that Valpy was fatally injured, his body being terribly bruised and his skull smashed in. He lingered a short time in an unconscious condition, and then died and was afterwards buried at sea. Greig had his collar-bone broken and was otherwise bruised. Lieutenant Warder was badly bruised about the body and face. Frechette escaped with only a severe shaking and some slight bruises.

LONDON, May 28th.

The Manchester Whitsuntide meeting began to-day. The principal race, the Salford-Borough handicap of 1000 sovereigns, was won by Mr. O'Neill's six-year-old The Rejected, J. W. Smith's four-year-old Miss Dollar, second, and Mr. Lowther's four-year-old colt Worthington third.

The first match of the London yacht season took place to-day down the river, under the auspices of the Royal London Club, and some capital racing was witnessed. In the match for vessels exceeding forty tons rating over the course from Lower Hope round the Mound, lightship and return to Gravesend Mr. Jamieson's cutter *Verona* was competitor, as well as the *Wanderer*, *Thistle*, *Vandura*, *Valkyrie* and *Yarona*. There was little to decide save that all showed their best points, gaining and falling away alternately. The finishes were as follow: *The Thistle* won the second prize in 4h. 50m. 15s.; *Verona*, 3h. 57m. 53s.; *Valkyrie*, 3h. 42m. 38s.; *The Yarona* took first prize in 3h. 45m. 34s.

While the steamer *Ceylon* was leaving Gibraltar on May 19th she fouled the *Yorktown*, of the American squadron of evolution and damaged the latter's figure-head.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, with a view of compelling the publication of the "Talleyrand Memoirs," makes public a few interesting extracts from the work. These extracts are given from memory, the correspondent having succeeded in reading the original manuscript.

He threatens to make public further extracts unless the book appears. Of his rupture with Napoleon, Talleyrand said:—

"I am justified in my own conscience in this position I take when my country is in peril."

Talleyrand's final judgment of Napoleon is as follows: "He was a man of great intellectual force, but his moral force amounted to little or nothing."

PARIS, May 28th.

The Budget Committee to-day discussed the report on the condition of the French navy. The report says that the navy is inferior to the navies of the triple alliance, and attributes the deficiency to the mode in which credits are expended in the general administration of the Navy Department. It recommends a reduction of credits for provisions, which, it says, are far too heavy, and suggests an increase of credits to expedite ship building and to strengthen the crews.

The trial of Secretan and others connected with the recent copper syndicate finished to-day. Secretan was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs. Lavesiere was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of 6,000 francs. Heuston was fined 600 francs. The rest were acquitted.

NEW YORK, May 28th.

A telegram from London to Richard K. Fox says: Charles Mitchell and Pony Moore called at the *Sporting Life* office to-day to reply to Slavin's challenge to fight Mitchell for £500 or £1000. Mitchell agreed to match an unknown to fight Slavin for £1000 to £5000 a side and put up a forfeit. The unknown is said to be Jake Kilrain, ex-champion of America.

DUBLIN, May 28th.

The contest for the tennis championship between Pettit and Saunders, representatives of America and England respectively, was resumed this morning. Monday's play left Saunders with a lead of two sets. To-day Pettit has wiped out that advantage.

In the first set Pettit led off by a delivery of his swift service, from which indeed he never varied throughout the day. Saunders' usual method of return was as on Monday, with a cut to the fore hand corner. He, on his part, gave three principal varieties of service, first the high twist, touching no walls and delivered from the middle of the court; second, the giraffe, and third, the high cut, touching successively the side wall, penthouse and floor.

In the first set Pettit won the first game, Saunders the second and so on alternating till a score of two each was reached. The fifth and sixth fell to Pettit, but these were his last. Saunders winning by 6 to 4. The outlook was now tolerably black for America's side, including Monday's play, for the score stood 4 sets to 1 in favor of England, but from this point onward America had nothing to complain of in the performance of her representative.

He appeared to change his policy. Instead of waiting for Saunders to cut the ball came off the wall, he ran forward and half-volleyed them. The result of this move was very marked, for from this point on Saunders made an average of only three chances to the set instead of three to one in his favor. Pettit's service also improved to the very end of the wall. He deigned himself in order to be sure of his usual deep enforcement of a nickel, but was fully repaid by finding that his opponent could not now cut the return with the same security.

In the second set the first three games went to Pettit, the fourth to Saunders, the fifth to Pettit, the sixth and seventh to Saunders and the last two to Pettit, making the score 6 to 3. In the third set Pettit won the first two, Saunders the third, Pettit the fourth, Saunders the fifth and sixth and Pettit the last three, leaving him the winner by six to three. In the fourth set the first game went to Saunders, the second and third to Pettit, the fourth to Saunders, and then three to Pettit, or six games to two in his favor. The sixth game of the set was the liveliest of all.

This completed the day's play, and leaves the contestants neck and neck with four sets apiece. Friday next will witness the conclusion of this well-contested match. One of the players must win three more sets, and the next day's play will therefore consist of three, four, or five sets, as the case may be.

HALIFAX (N. S.), May 28th.

A good deal of excitement prevails at Bay St. George, Newfoundland, owing to a French war ship ordered by the British subjects there to remove their fishing gear, nets, etc., from the water, with the alternative of leaving the vessel and the crew to be removed. Fearing that these articles would be destroyed, the fishermen promptly removed them.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 28th.

El Tiempo will say to-morrow that the concession granted Gessler to constitute a national treasury bank has been annulled for his not carrying out the conditions of the contract. The \$400,000 deposited as a guarantee for the completion of the contract is forfeited.

MADRID, May 28th.

A farm servant at Cordova murdered his master and four other persons to-day. The

murderer had been refused permission to visit a bull-fight, and this led to the commission of the crime.

BERLIN, May 28th.

The Emin Relief Committee has received a letter from Dr. Peters, dated Dubaiya, Uganda, saying that he is about to return to Bagamoyo. It is officially announced that the Emperor is recovering from the effects of the recent accident by which he sprained his right ankle.

GENEVA, May 28th.

The authorities have closed all the gambling-houses.

LONDON, May 29th.

Dispatches from Rome say that Mount Etna is active and an eruption is feared.

At the Manchester meeting the Breeders' Foal Stakes, 1800 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, was won by Mr. Smith's colt Blumptions.

The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland by a vote of 392 to 237 rejected the motion in favor of prosecuting Mr. Bruce of Glasgow for heresy. The ballot was taken amid great excitement, and the announcement of the result was received with cheers.

The *Times* Lisbon correspondent says: At Secretary Blaine's suggestion England and the United States have made a proposal to Portugal for a settlement of the Delagoa Bay railroad question. The proposal is that Portugal appoint an arbitrator, England and the United States to select another, and Switzerland to be umpire.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club matches, which were sailed from Gravesend to-day, took place under climatic circumstances of the most auspicious character. The day was cool, the sky was gray and the water was lively, with the yachts were in perfect trim, and a good sailing breeze began to blow from the east, bringing all the qualities of yachts and yachtsmen as well. Several contests were very close, and the maneuvering, particularly between the two rivals of the day, the *Thistle* and the *Verona*, was so skillful as to hold the crowd of veterans on board the club steamer in a critical state of close observation.

The competitors in the first class were the *Verona*, *Thistle*, *Valkyrie*, and *Yarona*, over the same course as yesterday. The start was a perfect one. The four crack yachts went over the line together, there being not half a length difference between any of them. They were close enough together for the starter, had they been race horses, to drop his flag.

The breeze was light and each carried a full mainsail, topsail, foresail, jib and flying jib. The *Verona* took the lead immediately, with the *Thistle* close at her heels, the *Yarona* and *Valkyrie* settling down modestly behind, as became boats which had a long time allowance from the leaders.

The excitement began when the boats rounded the lightship. The *Verona* led, the *Thistle* being a minute and a half behind, which, with the minute and a half which she owed the *Verona* on time allowance, put her three minutes in arrears.

The *Yarona* and *Valkyrie* were well up and far within their allowance, but they did not count in general interest. It was apparent at once that the two boats were about equal in sailing close to the wind. After rounding, the *Verona* shaped her course so that the *Thistle* could not lay inside her. The sailing master of the latter quickly appreciated this fact, and laid his course at so marked an angle to leeward as to cause general comment.

He went no further to leeward, however, than was necessary to hold the breeze, and did it because he had no chance of passing her to windward. On the first long tack it became gradually evident that the *Thistle* was the faster boat in fact, she gained steadily on the *Verona*, and after a stretch of several miles was abreast of her. Just as she passed her the *Verona* went about, the *Thistle* continuing for half a mile further, when she did likewise. It took several tactics, however, before the *Thistle*, which gained slowly, got clearly to windward.

Then some very pretty seamanship began. Having the wind, the *Thistle* began to blanket her rival at every opportunity. Both vessels were making short tacks, and these opportunities occurred several times, the *Thistle* gaining perceptibly on every tack. When they got into the long reaches, with a stiff breeze, she continued to draw away from the *Verona*, and at the finish crossed the line 5 m. 7 sec. ahead, or 3 m. 37 sec. more than she needed to beat her competitor. This did not win the race, however, as the *Yarona*, which came in 6 m. 53 sec. behind the *Thistle*, beat her through a time allowance of 17 minutes. The *Valkyrie* lost her chance in this race by grounding on the run home, which lost her at least 6 minutes; otherwise she would have beaten the *Thistle* and perhaps the *Yarona*.

As compared with the *Thistle*, whose suit has always been singularly perfect, the *Verona* has faults. Her topsail does not set well in the lurch and is shivered in that part in every wind. Her foresail, too, could be made to sit closer. The *Verona* was noticeably slow in coming about, but no slower than was to be expected.

The governments of Europe are negotiating with a view to common action for the suppression of anarchy. Germany is taking a leading part in the negotiations, and the only obstacle encountered is the objection of England to the extradition of political offenders.

PARIS, May 29th.

The *Petit Journal* declares that in a recent interview Bismarck said he would return to office if asked, that Germany would never attack France, and that the real enemy of Europe was Russia.

The police here received information that a number of nihilists were organizing a plot against the Czar. The information was followed up, and the result was that fifteen persons, and with being implicated in the plot, were arrested to-day.

A number of incriminating documents have been seized at the lodgings of the leader in the nihilist plot, named Mendelssohn. A quantity of explosives was also seized. A number of other nihilists were arrested this afternoon. Among the explosives seized at the lodgings of Mendelssohn were several finished bombs.

Material for the manufacture of explosives was seized at the lodgings of other persons arrested.

RIO JANEIRO, May 29th.

The Cabinet has determined to accept the arbitration of the International American Conference, and will send a mission to Chile to endeavor to secure the adherence of that country to the idea.

The projected public meeting against the financial

Today's
Advertisements.

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MONDAY—H.M.S. "PINAFORE."

PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890. [945]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAISOW."

Geo. L. Castle, Commander, will be despatched for
the above Port, on or about the 1st prox.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890. [949]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO
AND TAKAO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES."

Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st July,
at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890. [979]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO."

Captain A. Benson, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st July, at
10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890. [975]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING."

R. H. Machugh, Commander, will be despatched for
the above Ports, on or about the 3rd July.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890. [976]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"BELGIC."The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890. [972]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 5th July, 1890, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street,

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
(the property of gentlemen leaving the Colony),

Comprising:—

DRAWING ROOM SUITES, MARBLE-
TOP CENTER and SIDEBOARD, MARBLE-
TOP CHEFFONN, GLASS BACK, PICT-
URES, RUGS, CURTAINS, FENDERS
and IRON, ORNAMENTS, etc., etc.A fine COTTAGE PIANO by MORNINGTON
& WESTON, with Iron Frame made for the
climate, almost new.MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD, GLASS
BACK, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS,
DINING WAGGONS, REFRIGERATOR,
PLATED GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE,
CUTLERY, LAMPS, MIRRORS, SCREENS,
CARD TABLES.DOUBLE BEDSTEAD, BRASS MOUNTED
SPRING, MATTRESS, IRON BEDSTEAD,
LADY'S WARDROBE, with 3 GLASS
DOORS, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STAND
and DRESSING TABLES, BUREAU, CHEST
of DRAWERS, TABLES, COUCHES, BRASS
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c.AMERICAN COOKING STOVE, FLOWER
POTS.

&c., &c., &c.

The above will be on view on Friday
next p.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890. [980]

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
SILVER LOAN B OF 1884.

THIRD AND FINAL DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS OF
this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of
the Corporation on and after the 30th inst.Lists of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on
application to the Undersigned.For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

Agents issuing the Loan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890. [977]

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the Coast in one of
the best and healthiest parts of Macao
and commanding an admirable view facing the
South, will be OPENED as an HOTEL on the
1st July next.Every comfort will be provided for visitors with
excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths.

Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and
Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REEMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

Macao, 28th June, 1890. [978]

Intimations.



GAP ROCK.

SHIPMASTERS passing the GAP ROCK
are particularly requested to keep a look-
out for Signals hoisted there, especially Signals
for assistance, and if possible to render the
assistance required, and if not possible to do this,
then to report the circumstance to the Boarding
Officer directly on arrival in the Harbour.R. MURRAY RUMSEY,
Ret. Com. R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [959]HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST
CALL of £10.12.6 sterling per Share on the
20,000 Shares, New Issue of this Corporation
will fall due on the 30th June current in London,
Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai and Hongkong.Registered Shareholders on the 31st May,
1890, entitled to New Shares, are requested to
pay at the respective offices, the above Call or
its equivalent in the currency of the above men-
tioned places.Allottees of Fractional Shares are requested to
pay this First Call on their Fractional Shares
respectively at £3.10.10 each, and to take
immediate delivery of Fractional Certificates,
which are to be dealt with in such way and in
such manner that Three of them may be ex-
changed for one Whole Share before 31st July
next.The rate of exchange, for the First Call is
fixed in Hongkong at 3/4ths per \$ or \$63.16
per Share.Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum
will be charged on overdue calls.By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [968]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY,
LIMITED.THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 14th to the
30th inst., both days inclusive.F. W. CROSS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1890. [968]

THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND
BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE is hereby given that the
INTEREST due on the DEBENTURES
of the Company to the 30th inst., will be payable
on application at the Company's Office on and
after that date.JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1890. [951]

NOTICE.

LABUK PLANTING CO., LD.

2ND AND 3RD CALLS STILL UNPAID.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP who have not yet paid
the above CALLS, are requested to make
payment to us without delay, together with
interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum
from the 26th November, 1889, and the 17th
April, 1890, respectively.TURNER & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1890. [973]

THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING
COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE is hereby given to holders of
Shares in the above Company, on which
the SECOND CALL of \$5 per Share due 7th
June, 1890, is still unpaid, that unless said Calls
are paid on or before MONDAY, the 30th June,
the Shares will be dealt with by the Consulting
Committee and General Managers in accordance
with their powers.GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1890. [643]

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
AND

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN BARMAID for a Hotel in
Hongkong. Good salary to suitable
person.

Apply to

W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1890. [957]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. S. MARTEN, of No. 2, Duddell Street,
intends shortly to publish a Register
of HOUSES TO LET and "HOUSES
WANTED," also requesting of all kinds of
household furniture, etc., to sell, and also from intend-
ing purchasers.

No charge for advertising in Register.

W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1890. [958]

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

NOS. 4 & 5, VICTORIA VIEW, containing
Drawing-room, Dining-room, 3 good
Bed-rooms, &c. A capital Tennis Ground. The
rooms face the Harbour, and have a splendid
view of Hongkong.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [965]

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

"KIMBERLEY."

BEAUTIFULLY Situated, containing Dining-
room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms,
and usual Quarters.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [966]

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

NO. 78, CAINE ROAD, containing Dining
Room, Drawing Room, Three Bed-rooms
and Bath Rooms.

Excellent Quarters for servants.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. [988]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 30th instant, at Noon, at Messrs. S. J. David
& Co.'s Godown, Ice House Street.16 Bales BOMBAY COTTON YARN, ex
S.S. "THIBET."55 Bales BOMBAY COTTON YARN, ex
S.S. "MELPOMENE."(More or less Damaged by Sea Water),
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots,
with all faults and errors of description, to be at
purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1890. [972]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE

OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above-
named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY NEXT,
the 30th instant, at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. [971]

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 535.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-
named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY
NEXT, the 1st July, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1890. [974]

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per
annum is being paid in Death claims
year by year.2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to up-
wards of Seven Million pounds Sterling
and have increased 50 per cent. in the
last 15 years.3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced
by more than double the number of new
carefully selected lives.ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF
LONDON.THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. [599]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
IN HAMBURG.THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and
LIFE at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [917]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$333,333-33

EQUAL TO \$318,000.00

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

LOU TAO SEU, Esq. |

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1884. [1091]

Consignees.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ABYSSINIA,"
FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE
AND NAGASAKI.THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [41]

Intimations.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Commission Agents.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.WE would beg to call attention to our special VERY RARE OLD "LIQUEUR WHISKY,"
which from its large increase of sale we have decided to reduce to \$10 per case.
All goods guaranteed to be of the best quality and at prices which will compare favourably
with any other house in the Colony.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1890. [892]

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "LIENSHING" & "ROME."

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF

NEW GOODS.

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1890. [6]

Interesting patented Discovery

ORIZA-PERFUMES, CONCRETE AND SOLIDIFIED

PRESENTED IN THE SHAPE OF PENCILS (12 SWEET SHEETS).

It suffices to rub only slightly any object for perfuming it.

(Skin, Linen, Writing-Paper, etc.)

L. LEGRAND, Purveyor to the Court of Russia.

207, RUE SAINT-HONORE, PARIS

Are sold at all principal Perfumers, Chemists and Druggists of the world.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE FROM PARIS.

INTIMATION

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
ANDPROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
ANDGENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Piddar's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manu-
factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S

SAPOLIO

FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.

CONSERVED MEATS.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hen-
riest, SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE

LUMBER.